Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 5315

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. VOL. 9, NO. 8.

A SOLDIER'S SENTIMENTS.

GREAT SPEECH

OF

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,

At the Grand Nob Mountain Meeting, Columbia County, on Wednesday, August 30, 1865.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS: It may be according to tactics to put raw recruits in front while these old veterans are kept in reserve, but the position is a painful one. Inasmuch, however, as I have been assigned a position in this assault on the enemy, it is my duty to advance to the charge, and if repulsed I shall fall back upon the reserves. We have assembled here, as we have a perfect right to do, alike to celebrate the establishment of our party, and to renew among our people their political faith.

For four long years we have engaged in a bloody civil war; the garbs of mourning before me, the maimed soldiers who have met here prove the desperation of the struggle, were other evidence wanting. The questions are pertinent, what have we fought for? Why is this fair land filled with cripples, with mourning—and why are we as a nation overwhelmed with debt? These are the questions which have been assigned me, and I will endeavor to state what we fought for, what we did not fight for, and what we should now insist upon. When we consider the conflicting opinions of leading men, of different communities, the importance of a proper solution of the question will be apparent. The subject is an old one; you have heard it day after day for the past four years; and I shall not pretend to give you any original thoughts on the subject, but to revive old ones in your minds.

The object of the South, I take it, was to establish a separate government among States alike interested in the preservation of the institution of slavery, which they claimed had been illegally interfered with. Doubtless other causes impelled them to this course, but this was the main one. The object of the West, besides the general one to maintain the Union of our fathers, was to open and keep open the navigation of the Mississippi river, that they might, through it, send their produce to market. The masses of the Middle States were actuated by truly patriotic impulses, though they knew that upon their borders would the contest be decided. The object of the East, however, I hold was not the general one to preserve the Union, though some men within its borders may have so stated. It was the desire of vengeance upon the South, and upon South Carolina in particular. They were not opposed to secession, because they had been advocates of that doctrine from the foundation of our government. Many of my hearers may be old enough to remember the Essex Junto and the Hartford Convention. They may remember the numerous petitions coming from that portion of the United States to Congress, praying for a dissolution of the Union. For over thirty years they have declared that "they would have no union with slaveholders." You have not forgotten that General Banks, who has held high civil and military positions under our government, a man whose name is synonymous with disunion and defeat, declared that "he was willing in certain contingencies to let the Union slide." You have not forgotten that a certain representative in Congress from that godly city of *Boston*, and who now holds a high diplomatic position under the government, declared that "the time had arrived when we must have an anti-Slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." Garrisen's *Liberator*, a prominent New England paper, and one extensively circulated in the army by the Sanitary Commission, long had at its head as a motto "The Constitution is a covenant with death—an agreement with hell." These men are types of New England sentiment, and hated alike the Union and the Constitution. Nor were they actuated by a desire to support the laws, because they have been the first to break them; they have refused to carry out the provisions of the fugitive slave law, though founded upon a direct command of the Constitution, and have set up their own corrupt consciences as "the higher law," in following which they claim the right to break through all laws—all constitutions. These are the men whom I arraign before you as having been disloyal in the past, and who, when the present war commenced—the first they ever attempted to support—endeavored to pervert its objects. But the mainspring of their action was the love of gain, and they have grown rich by taking advantage of the nation's necessities and the knowledge that they were secure from invasion.

But, fellow-citizens, outside of New England, the grand moving cause was patriotism, the desire to perpetuate the government of our fathers, and to transmit it to our posterity, to resent the insult to the flag before me, which the sun is gilding with his setting rays. We could not bear that one star should be taken from its sky. The blood of our fathers was embalmed in its red, the purity of their cause in its white and the freedom they attained in its blue.—These considerations induced me and thousands of my comrades to forsake the peaceful advocations of life, and to bare our breasts to the storm of battle. There were no party distinctions, and Democrats were among the first to offer their services.

Having shown the object of the people, let us consider the object of the administration as publicly declared to us. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, said, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists. I believed I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. * *

* The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

This was the declaration of the then President, but further, in his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, he said it was "to repossess the forts, places and property of the United States, and we should avoid devastation or disturbance of peaceful citizens." The famous Committee of Thirty-three on the state of the Union, of which Thomas Corwin, now Minister to Mexico, was chairman, reported among other equally strong resolutions, the following: "*Resolved*, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States, by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners, or the peace of society." Added to this we had the almost unanimous resolution of Congress, "That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Here we have the objects of the war stated by the highest authorities in the land. It was not to be for conquest or subjugation; not to overthrow the institution of slavery or any other institution without the consent of the States interested. It was a contract between the soldiers and the government. The consideration on our part was our lives, our blood; and after we were sworn into the service, we were coolly informed that the objects for which we enlisted should not be carried out, and thus the solemn pledges of 1861 were broken, and the war made one for the negro and not for the Union. We want these pledges kept. We have done our duty in this contest, as the blood shed during the past four years attests, and we now call on the powers that be, or if they are unwilling, upon the people who placed them in authority, to see that this contract is kept. Remember it was no holiday excursion we undertook, nor was it to meet an ordinary foe. We were to fight our own flesh and blood; men as brave by nature as we are; men whose fathers had fought with ours to achieve the Revolution, and who illustrated the valor of their race from the snows of Canada to the scorching plains of Mexico. It is due to ourselves to admit that the Southern people are brave and were skillfully led, else we can claim but little honor for subduing them with our superiour numbers. They showed devotion worthy a better cause, and it was only by superior numbers and indomitable perseverance we compelled their surrender.

Among the first acts of the administration violating our contract, was the publication of the emancipation proclamation. At the time I was confined in Libby prison as one of "Pope's felons," but the sufferings of imprisonment were nothing compared to the mental torture on finding the high and noble cause for which I enlisted debased by being made a struggle for giving freedom to a few degraded negroes.

Leading Republicans, it is true, urged the measure as a *military necessity*, as if twenty millions of white men could not subdue eight millions South without the aid of a few cowardly negroes. They also promised reinforcements of white troops. Gov. Yates spoke of the "flaming giants" of the West who would come to our rescue; Gov. Andrews said the streets and highways of the East would swarm with patriotic troops; while even Greeley promised his 900,000 more. Yet they never came save in the shape of some darkies stolen from the South, and a few needy foreigners imported from abroad. The natural result of this ill timed proclamation was to stop recruiting in the North, and from that time large bounties and heavy drafts had to be resorted to to fill our armies, while so long as the war was for the Union more volunteers were offered than the administration would accept.

Another effect was to consolidate the South. At the beginning of the war, according to President Lincoln's own statement, we had a majority of friends there, but this measure extinguished the last spark of unionism South, and united their people in the attempt to preserve their property.

I hold also the war has been unnecessarily prolonged, that competent generals have been removed and their places supplied by experimental ones; that our forces were divided where they should have been consolidated, and that overtures of peace from the enemy were rejected. The doctrine was openly proclaimed that the "last man and the last dollar" should be used in order to liberate the negroes. Fellow-soldiers, can you affiliate with such men? You and I have lost beloved comrades, nay suffered ourselves: yet we must be insulted with assurances that these friends died, or we suffered, not for the Union, not in defence of the Constitution, but to make the negro our equal. That this war was unduly prolonged I can prove by the highest Republican testimony—Horace Greely—who, in speaking of the Niagara Peace Conference said, "Had this wise and brave course been taken when Alex. H. Stephens first publicly solicited permission to visit Washington, I believe it would have saved a quarter of a million of lives an awful amount of devastation and misery, and left our national debt a full billion less than it is to-day." The President, in refusing overtures of peace, also forgot that portion of his annual message of 1862, which says: "Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

Another result of giving freedom to the negroes and placing them in our army was the death of thousands of our brethren in Southern prisons. Our government refused to carry out the cartel of exchange unless some negroes then held by the enemy were liberated. What was the consequence? In one year seventeen hundred Pennsylvania soldiers died at Andersonville prison. I know that Gen. Butler now charges that Secretary Stanton ordered him to complicate the exchange in order that the rebel forces should not be strengthened. But what of that? Instead of trying Captain Wirze, the keeper of the Andersonville prison, I would indict Ben. Butler and Ed. Stanton.

The war being over the question occurs how shall we secure the objects for which we fought? In the first place, we should return to trial by jury. The time for courts martial and military commissions, I apprehend, is over, or at least should be. Those of us who have been in the service know something about their constitution and powers. While in the army I was several times a member of a court martial and once a judge advocate, and I know that, as Senator Hale declared, "they are organized to convict." Woe be to the civilians who come before them. They are allowed no counsel, save the discretion of the court, in general are ignorant of the charges against them, and have no means of procuring witnesses. The accuser also selects the judges of the crime; and then has the approval of the sentence. There must be a return to civil law, not only because the Constitution prohibits any other means of trial than by a jury, but even military writers agree that civilians are not subject to military rule. We have assumed the garb of citizens; and let us maintain their rights. Let us emulate the example of Washington, the first commander-in-chief of our armies who though possessed of boundless power, was the first to curb military power and make it subordinate to the civil. I would also have you emulate that beau ideal of Democracy, Andrew Jackson. Look at him at New Orleans, when he had achieved that memorable victory over a veteran English army. Millions were rejoicing; and he was the hero of the day. In this hour of triumph he was arrested by a civil process for alleged violations of the municipal law. He appeared. A crowd of citizens and soldiers gathered around, and when Judge Hall announced that the general had broken the laws, a murmur of indignation passed through the crowd. The judge hesitated to pronounce the sentence. "Fear not," said the general, "the same arm which repelled the enemy will protect the deliberations of the court." He paid his fine, and would not permit the citizens to reimburse him. Would that some of our shoulder-strapped gentry would show the same respect to the laws of the land.

We would also demand the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, so that men can be no longer sent to bastiles without due process of law. In that indictment against English tyranny, known as the Declaration of Independence, appear the following counts:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

"He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures."

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power."

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent;" and "For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

In addition to the above we would bring other equally strong charges against the party in power, and the principal one would be the suspension of the great writ of right, against law, in sovereign States in profound peace, and refusing to restore it when there is no war or appearance of one in the land.

We would also support President Johnson in his endeavors to bring back the Southern States to their loyalty. We want Virginia, South Carolina, and the rest, all back in the Union, not as territories, but as free, sovereign, and independent States, as they were when Washington gave them to us. We would call to the memory of President Johnson the declaration he made in 1860 in the United States Senate, when he said: "When the time comes, if it ever does come, which God forbid, I intend to place my feet upon that Constitution which I have sworn to support, and to stand there and battle for all its guarantees; and if this Constitution is to be violated or this Union broken, it shall be done by those who are stealthily and insidiously making encroachments upon its very foundation." In this reorganization we would also ask that some mercy be shown the people lately in rebellion. True, when they opposed us with arms in their hands we could inflict the usual punishment; but when they grounded their arms, when they submitted to the laws in good faith, we should not oppress them. The man is a coward who would insult our late foes, who would wreak vengeance on unarmed men, upon women and children. Shakspeare truly said:

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above his sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice."

Thank God, none but the political clergy prate of vengeance, a class of men who did more to cause the war and less to aid it than any other body of men. But we regard it as unsoldierly, unmanly, to strike a fallen foe. We, through our general, told them that if they would lay down their arms and return to their homes they should not be molested by the United States authorities. The pledged word of a soldier must be kept; and however much stay-at-home patriots may urge the hanging of Gen. Lee and the men under him, the true soldier is opposed to it. In short, we want the Southern people back in the Union. We want no more internal dissensions, but let us present a united front to the world, and in a few years our people will be as good friends, nay better than we ever were before.

We also insist that electors shall vote as their judgments dictate. The object of the war was not to do away with vested rights; but to assure them to ourselves and our descendants. We want our legislatures to be representatives of the people, and not the selections of department generals, operating through squads of soldiers. Had I the time I would tell you how my "interference" in an election gave me a pleasure trip to the Mississippi. ("Let's hear it—tell it.") Last fall, about the time of the Columbia county invasion, and soon after the Petersburg mine explosion I was sent to Annapolis hospital, sick with a fever. The October election coming on, in order to see how such things were managed, I secured an appointment as clerk of an election board. A captain from Philadelphia was made judge, and a portion of the board consisted of officers of negro troops, who were not and never had been citizens of Pennsylvania. They concluded it was unnecessary to swear the board, according to law, because were they not officers and was not their word sufficient? I protested in vain, because I was alone. They at once in conjunction with some chaplains, commenced electioneering and circulating Abolition ballots. Not a Democratic one was to be had. As squad after squad of men came in I proposed asking if they were citizens of the United States or of Pennsylvania; whether they were of age, or had paid tax within two years. But I was asked if I was not ashamed to press such matters; these men were soldiers, and was I opposed to letting soldiers vote? I had to submit. At Camp Parole, where we had about 8,000 paroled prisoners, the same process was carried on, and the men were shifted from one point to another. After we had closed the polls; a sergeant brought in a squad of about 60 men, whose votes were admitted for fear they had not been taken elsewhere! We then commenced counting off, but the judge declared it was late, he was tired, and he would adjourn until the next day; whereupon he put the ballots into his coat pocket, and I did not see him anymore that day. I kept the tally-list, however, and I have it at home now. We met the next day, but he had more ballots in his pocket than I had names on the tally-list; by some bogus process they had increased. Here was a quandary; but it was soon settled. They remarked the thing was very simple; the Democratic ballots, save nine, had been cast by mistake, and they would take out enough of them to make the ballots and tally-list correspond. I then entered a formal protest against the whole proceedings, and refused to make up the necessary returns. That after noon I received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of war, ordering me to report at once at Crook's Island, Ill. Of course I had to go at once, and without making up the election returns. I went to Chicago; thinking that Crook's Island might be in the lake, but could find out nothing as to the place. After some fruitless searching I concluded to stop at Rock Island City, it being a pleasant locality on the Mississippi, and report my whereabouts to the Adjutant General. As there was nothing for me to do in the shape of military duty I spent a few weeks in hunting, fishing, and killing time generally at Uncle Sam's expense. At this time, in view of the Presidential election, the Republicans made a grand parade, marching some colored soldiers in front of a Pennsylvania regiment, in spite of their protest. At the same time, General Hooker, commanding the department, Gen. Logan and other military gentlemen, were making speeches through the State in behalf of the Republican party. Following the example thus set me, I acted as Marshal in a Democratic procession, and also made a speech. Twenty-four hours after I received another dispatch stating that I was "honorably mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service," though that had occurred seven months before at the time of the discharge of the Pennsylvania reserves.

But, fellow-citizens, I must enter a special protest against the doctrines of negro equality. On this question the soldier feels the most sensitive, and is the most earnest in repudiating it. Although Wendell Phillips and his Republican coadjutors maintain that in all the desperate deeds of the war, "the *negro* bears the palm," we resent the insult, and boldly declare that a more cowardly crew were never drawn up in line of battle. It is our boast that not a regiment of them ever belonged to the old Army of the Potomac. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Burnside brought one division of them into the army under Gen. Ferrero, a French dancing master, who, during the Petersburg mine explosion, was safely hid in a bomb-proof. During that terrible contest in the Wilderness, when Hancock's gallant corps had advanced beyond its support, and was being outflanked on the left, this division, instead of advancing to the rescue, was withdrawn towards the Rapidan. Gen. Grant, when informed of it by an aid, said, "tell Gen. Burnside if he cannot fight his corps, to turn it over to Gen. Hancock, who can." Again, during that terrible fight at Spottsylvania, when our gallant men were falling by thousands, 16,000 having fallen on the 12th of May, these government pets were kept well in the rear, ready to run at the first signal. And so it was at the North Anna, Tolopotamy and Cold Harbor. Baldy Smith's corps—the Eighteenth—by taking transports reached Petersburg the day before us. It was garrisoned by about 500 citizens and invalids, who held a line of works about six milis long. On arriving, the batteries were placed in position, and the Corps, consisting of two white and one colored division, about eighteen thousand men, charged. Of course the main line was taken with scarcely any loss, and this assault against almost empty works was heralded to the world as a victory gained by the negroes. They were careful not to advance into the city, though had they done so it would have saved the long and weary siege that followed. You remember the Petersburg mine explosion, where Burnside determined to show the world how much braver the blacks were than the whites. You all know the result—how they broke under the first fire and threw the white troops behind into confusion. And, soldiers, do you not remember how you were sacrificed this spring while the negroes were kept in reserve until the enemy were defeated, and then to them was given the honor of first entering and capturing Richmond.

Was negro equality part of the contract? Give your answer at the polls. But if they are to be our equals, if they are to be allowed the right of suffrage because they enlisted in war, the same privilege should be at least granted white men. For instance, take the Irish brigade, or the Corcoran Legion, both attached to the Army of the Potomac, and among the bravest of our troops; should not they also have the right of suffrage? Yet where is the Abolitionist who advocates their claim or speaks of these brave Irishmen in terms of respect? If fighting is to be the standard, surely those brave minors who entered the service should be given the elective franchise, and are as likely to know the principles of this government as these brutalized negroes.

But who are the advocates of this new crusade against the established principles of our government? Besides New England Abolitionists and disunionists, we have British emissaries, delegates from Exeter Hall, brought here to teach Americans the true principles of liberty—men who

"With golden bribe and treacherous smile,
Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution;
And with their reptile slime defile
The temple of our Constitution."

They demand, as the price of their favor, that we give the right of suffrage to our ignorant negroes, while, according to John Bright's statement, out of 7,000,000 full-grown Englishmen a thorough canvass would show only 1,000,000 of voters—a disfranchisement of 6,000,000. We want no teaching or teachers from abroad. Now that we have conquered our enemy they make proffers of friendship, yet while the contest was doubtful, they supplied him with arms, money and ships. These aristocrats who prate of equality refuse to associate with their own white operatives, and would make the negro the equal of the poor white man, while themselves despising the latter. Look at the Abolition States, where the negro has the right of suffrage, of holding office, and the like. In order to force an unnatural equality they have passed laws imposing heavy penalties on railroads, theatres, hotels and the like, which make any discrimination as to color. But observe the unfairness of these miscreants in endeavoring to fasten their doctrines upon the people of other States. They well know that the mass of the negro race would avoid their bleak shores. In Vermont, in 1860, there were only eighty colored voters, and in New Hampshire, 160. But how is it in Pennsylvania? The entire colored population North in 1860 was 226,000, of which Pennsylvania had 57,000, over one-fourth of the entire number. Of course, since the war this number has greatly increased, because, according to Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the increase is greater in Pennsylvania than any other free State. Now, let us compare our white and black populations in localities where they enjoy equal advantages. The census shows that where out of 10,000 whites there would be one convict, out of the same number of blacks there would be nineteen. In Pennsylvania the blacks are but one-fiftieth of our population, yet one-third of our convicts are blacks. In this State we have an average of one white convict in every 4,243 whites, and 1 black convict in 260 blacks. In Massachusetts, that land of piety and godliness, they have only 1 black in 128 persons, yet have 1 black convict in 9. Notwithstanding this terrible record, we have a party in our midst who would Africanize the whole South, who would place the ballot in the hands of men far more ignorant and debased than the Northern negro. They would place their own race under the domination of an inferior one and against their consent. Let us glance again at the statistics. In 1860, the negroes had a majority in 253 counties—nearly one third—of the South, which number is now increased by the loss of the Southerners in battle and by exclusion in municipal affairs for having engaged in the rebellion. They have a small majority in Louisiana; of 33,000 in Mississippi, and of 121,000 in South Carolina. This would give them 6 United States Senators, about 15 Congressmen, and place the white race in many other localities completely under their control. Besides their political elevation, they would wreak vengeance upon their former masters, incited to it by fanatics of the North; and the terrible scenes of San Domingo would be re-enacted in our midst. Look at the example in Mexico, in South America, where the doctrine of negro equality is in full blast—where they have negro soldiers to dominate over the whites and support tyrannical rulers in their offices. Why, one of the leading Generals of Equador is a negro, yet married an accomplished white lady of Panama. What do figures show us there? In the State of Panama seven-tenths of the children are illegitimate, and in one department, out of 1,100 people, there were to be found only 7 married couples.

To illustrate the subject further, let me read you a letter written by Senator Buckalew, in 1858, from Quito, South America, which I took the liberty of copying, while acting as his private secretary. At the time he was Minister resident in that country, he had ample opportunities for observation, and wrote at a time when his mind could have had no bias, as he occupied an independent position from which he viewed this question:

CITY OF QUITO, Dec. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR— * * * There is a very proper restriction upon the diplomatic representatives of the United States that they shall not publish letters relating to the political affairs of the countries in which they reside.—But I may say to you that a sojourn in this quarter of the earth is instructive to one who comes to study the organization and action of government. And here, also, may be studied the relations between different races in the same community. The Indians of the great Andean chain from Mexico southward, and whose centres of power were the cities of Mexico, Quito and Cuzco, were very different from the savages of the North. Their religion was better defined though idolatrous; they had great cities, extensive roads, cultivated fields, and drew their support from the earth rather than from fishing and the chase. One would suppose that there was a basis for high civilization, and that countries populated by such inhabitants would become first in rank in the new world upon the introduction of new elements from Europe. And this conclusion would be strengthened by considering that no exhaustive wars were necessary to the submission of the natives, and that the Christianity of the conquerors was readily and generously accepted by them. Besides, the Andean Indian had and has a good physical development, a docile temper, is not destitute of ingenuity, and can be trained to habits of industry. But the result has belied such reasonable expectation. Power has seated itself on the stormy coast of the Northern Atlantic, in the valley of the Mississippi, and along the streams which now flow from the Stony mountains to the Pacific, while Mexico approaches social dissolution, and south of it all governments are unsteady, labor sluggish, population stationary, property insecure, peculation rampant, and poverty general. There is no established literature: and there are no roads! Even the Inca highway, extending from Quito some hundreds of leagues southward in upper Peru, in fact as well as name the *Camina Real*—the royal road—has become dilapidated, and is supplanted by mud paths. And to what cause or causes shall this result be attributed? It cannot be the Catholic form of religion which prevails, for France is Catholic, and yet among the first of nations. Nor can it be the misgovernment of Spain. The errors of Spanish colonial policy were much mitigated before independence and thirty or forty years have elapsed since. Nor can it be republican institutions, for we have them also. Nor can it be an inferiority of the Spanish race to others.—Spain has produced heroes and poets. She was once dominant in Europe, and more recently she broke the power of Napoleon even when her own sovereign was treacherous to her cause and her honor.

No one of these alleged causes then produced the result before us, and we must look further for an adequate explanation. Some of them may have contributed to the result, but they did not cause it. In my opinion, the main cause has been, the mixing of distinct races. The Spaniard has not had self respect enough to keep himself uncontaminated from the native and the negro, and he has, therefore, inflicted upon his conquests or colonies in the New World, all the curses of hybridism. But he has been still more in fault. In all the new republics of the South his theory has been as false as his practice has been vicious. He has proclaimed political and social equality among all stocks and mixtures of human beings, in contempt of notorious facts and of past experience. This theory, and practices conformed to it, have produced monstrous evils, which centuries cannot undo. In point of fact, in Spanish America, there is neither purity of blood nor organization of labor, without which no people can be energetic, virtuous and prosperous.

It is for us to take the instruction of this example and profit by it; to regret the appeals of false philanthropy, and to maintain those principles of political and social conduct which we have followed, heretofore, with signal advantage and success. I am, &c., &c.,

C. R. BUCKALEW

HON. JOHN CRESSWELL, JR.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us try no rash experiments with the people of the South.—Let us not exasperate but conciliate. Let us not adopt such a course as will justify rebellion in their eyes, or that of their descendants.—Furthermore, let us insist that no preference hereafter be shown to the negro. If he is as good as the white man let him take the same chances. How is it now? A Freedman's Bureau is erected especially for the care of negroes, and homes, farms, schools and the like furnished them at our expense. Nay, New England in her love for them sends school teachers, money, &c., while she sells the poor crippled soldier who happens to become a township charge to the lowest bidder. Why do these men adopt these negroes as their brethren? *They want their votes.* Horace Greely says emancipation will add 800,000 votes to the Republican party, and H. Winter Davis, another high authority, says: "It is votes, numbers, not intelligence, we want." There can be no doubt that this party is pledged to negro equality. They have adopted it wherever they have had power. Their conventions endorse it. Leading men in their party and their principal papers openly proclaim it, and unless we at once crush that party they will fasten it not only upon the South, but upon us. Chief Justice Chase quotes Tacitus, and preaches equality to these freedmen, while Covode, Sumner and the lesser lights make it an eternal text.

In view, then, fellow-citizens, of the pernicious tendencies of the doctrines of the opposition, so subversive of government and of the objects for which this war was begun, what is our duty? In the first place we must be true to the grand principle of liberty, must never forget what we are, what we have been, and what is before us. By our example in 1776 we revived liberty throughout the earth. It ascended the Andes, awakened France, and taught Italy and Greece the lessons of their better days. It inspired Kosciusko, La Fayette, Emmet, Kossuth and Bolivar. May their example not be lost upon us. But what, you ask, if our liberties be threatened? I point to history. When King John attempted to destroy British liberty, the grim barons on June 15, 1215, assembled at Runnymede and extorted *Magna Charta*, and compelled their King to give them the Tower and City of London as security; and as often as their liberties were invaded would they re-enact their great charter—had it read twice a year to the people, and fulminated excommunications against all such as disobeyed it. Sec. 46 said, "*Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus aut differemus, rectum vel justitiam.*" "We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man, right or justice." Again, when the Stuarts so pressed prerogative as to claim the right of trying citizens by Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber, our sturdy ancestors in their vengeance brought the head of Charles 1st to the block; and when they secured the *Habeas Corpus* under his successor, they made it a crime unpardonable by the king, to disobey it. Later still, our own fathers, for causes set out in that indictment—the Declaration of Independence—cast off their allegiance, and appealed to the God of battles. So long as we have the ballot, we ask for no other mode to redress our grievances, but if that be taken from us we will profit by the lesson of history.

Fellow-citizens, in conclusion, let me appeal to you to support the Democratic party—the only national one now in existence. It had its origin with the government, and will only die when that government is no more. Our country is still on the verge of ruin through fanatical doctrines, and let it be our mission to preserve and transmit to our posterity the labors of our ancestors. We are but in our youth. The Roman Empire lived 500 years before its decline. Athens enjoyed its liberties twelve times as long as we have, and England has existed over six centuries since *Magna Charta*. Soldiers, let us renew the oaths taken three years ago, and swear to support only the Constitution and the laws, and oppose anything to the contrary.

We fought for the Union because we believed that "What God had joined together no man should put asunder," and we have now entered upon another contest, not with open foes with arms in their hands, but the no less dangerous but unseen ones who are insiduously endeavoring to sap the foundations of our liberties. The war has opened. We have planted our artillery. Our colors are spread to the breeze, and we will neither ask nor give quarter. Our password is

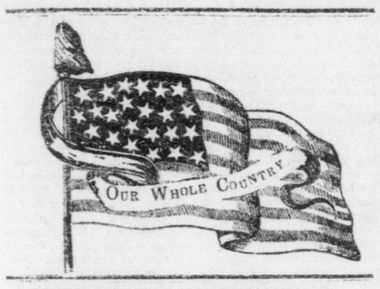
"Our cause is truth;
Pure as the virgin stripes which wave
O'er freedom's everlasting youth,
And spotless as the soldier's grave.
Then let our motto be,
Our country, cause, and liberty—
Our nation and our nation's laws,
The rights of white men, freedom's cause."

☞ There are now in existence 1,457 oil companies, with a total capital of $869,594,000.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Of Bucks County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
LT. COL. J. P. LINTON,
Of Cambria County.

REPRESENTATIVES,
A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co.,
GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. B. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Is Negro Suffrage an Issue?

The Republicans in all the New England States, in Iowa, and Minnesota, have directly, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by implication, taken ground in favor of Negro Suffrage. The following are sentiments uttered by leading men in their organization, and echoed by the Bedford *Inquirer*:

"NOW COMES THE CRISIS, WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL, I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PREJUDICE, THAT AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PATIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR, THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALM."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"WE NEED THE VOTES OF THE COLORED PEOPLE; IT IS NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE, THAT COUNTS AT THE BALLOT BOX."—*H. Winter Davis.*

"WE ARE PLEADING EARNESTLY WITH THE STATE TO ABOLISH THE DISTINCTION OF CASTE, BY UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. WE SEE THAT THIS WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO THE EQUALITY OF THE BLACK WITH THE WHITE; THE ELEVATION OF THE NEGRO TO THE GOVERNORSHIP, THE SENATORSHIP BY THE SIDE OF HIS WHITE BROTHER."—*H. W. Beecher.*

"WE KNOW OF SEVERAL DOZEN OF COLORED MEN THAT WE WOULD RATHER SEE MARCH TO THE BALLOT-BOX AND CAST THEIR BALLOTS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COPPERHEADS WE CAN NAME."—*Bedford Inquirer, June 2, 1865.*

Owl-Notes from "Norland."

What is the matter with Aleck McClure, the gay and festive Aleck, the jocose son of Momus, the fellow of infinite jest, who could make light of even his own disgraceful flight by way of "Rutherford's Lane," when Jenkins' troopers thundered into Chambersburg? The philosopher of "Norland" has lost his equanimity. Nay, he seems to have been suddenly entirely transformed. The gay bird which so comfortably lined its nest with feathers from the back of Uncle Sam's goose, has doffed its gay plumage, ceased its happy carols, and now wears the sombre mottle, and shrieks the wildest, harshest notes, of that most melancholy of the feathered tribe, known in vulgar ornithology, as the screech-owl. The shades of "Norland" no more resound with gladsome chirpings; the grounds of that classic spot are no longer enlivened by gaudy hues and the flap of glittering wings. All is gloom and sadness in the home of the Abolition prophet. "Tu whit! Tu hoo!" is the sad refrain that continually proceeds from that *domus terroris.* Alas! Poor Aleck! "Where be your gibes, now? your gambols? your flashes of merriment that were won't to set the table on a roar?" Things of the past, every one of them! Nothing but the unrelieved, woe-inspiring, sorrowful notes of the doleful owl, nothing but a melancholy mockery of the merry days of Government contracts, now proceeds from the gloomy halls of "Norland." Even the columns of the Franklin *Repository* are tinged with a shade of this ineffable sadness. Its editor is so full of grief that he not only bewails the prospective downfall of his own party, but sheds crocodile tears over what he affects to think the alarm of the Democracy. In his issue of last week, appeared a whole column of "gushing" sympathy with the Democrats of this county, inspired, no doubt, by the prospect of his party speedily occupying the same position, "out in the cold," which has, during four years and a half been the lot of the National Democracy. But we doubt whether poor Aleck's grief is in any degree caused by his solicitude for the welfare of Democrats, individually, or collectively. We account for it only on the ground that he has seen the hand-writing on the wall, which reads, to his mind's eye, in plainest characters, THE ABOLITION PARTY HAS BEEN "WEIGHED IN THE BALANCES AND IS FOUND WANTING." That is what's the matter with Aleck McClure. That is the cause of the gloom in the *Repository* office. That is the reason why the owl hoots in the shades of Norland. Who can "minister to the mind diseased," especially when the malady is that which makes the sufferer "feel it in his bones," that he is fore-doomed politically to die? Who can heal the rankling wound pierced by the arrow of that fate which dashes to the ground the Ambition fed and sustained by the very life-blood of the soul? For this there is no balm in Gilead, no physician there."

"Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world
Shall ever medicine"

the man thus smitten, "to that sweet sleep" which once he "owed." That McClure has fallen under this afflictive dispensation, does not admit of doubt. His change of manner is as sudden, as it is complete; his gloom is as profound as his vivacity formerly was striking. Our diagnosis of his case cannot be incorrect. It is based upon symptoms which have never deceived us, and we are confirmed, in our judgment, by the following which appeared, double-leaded, in last week's *Repository:*

"They (the Democrats) will poll their full vote. In the North-east, they will do quite as well as last year. There is not a skulking conscript who will not now return to vote in behalf of the remnant of the treason whose triumph he sought to insure by deserting honor, home and country. In defiance of the law justly disfranchising them, they will vote, and swell the thousands of majority which so nearly made Pennsylvania a suicide one year ago. Other thousands in Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, who have concealed or postponed their naturalization until now, in order to evade the defence of the government they have adopted, will now swarm upon the assessments and rejoice with the Hughes's, Reeds, Woodwards, &c., when their immense majorities are announced.

In the Southern counties—those South of the Juniata and Susquehanna and East of the Alleghenies, we cannot materially improve the October vote of last year. It is possible to reduce the crushing majorities of York, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton and Bedford a thousand; but more is not to be expected—less may be the result.

Philadelphia must fall off essentially in her vote, because the vast manufacturing for the army has been almost wholly arrested, and thousands of government employees and operatives on government work of various kinds, have been scattered in other channels of industry over the country. Their reduction must diminish the large Union majority of last year from 2,500 to 3,000, and the adjoining county of Delaware can scarcely fail to be similarly affected by the same causes.

The success of the Union ticket depends wholly on the organization and full vote of Lancaster, Dauphin, Somerset, Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, Erie, Crawford, Indiana, Lawrence, Allegheny, &c. If these Union strongholds shall be systematically and thoroughly organized and polled, we shall carry the State by a decisive majority. If they fail, as they did last year in October, the State will inevitably be lost."

White Heroes of the War!

Remember that the Abolitionists call you "Copperheads," because you will not subscribe to their Negro Suffrage doctrine; and remember, also, that the *Bedford Inquirer* said, in its issue of June 2, 1865, that it knew of "SEVERAL DOZEN OF COLORED MEN THAT WE (the editors of the *Inquirer*) WOULD RATHER SEE MARCH TO THE BALLOT BOX AND CAST THEIR BALLOTS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COPPERHEADS WE CAN NAME.!

White Men!

Remember that Henry Winter Davis, one of the leaders of the Abolition party, said in a speech on the Fourth of July last, at Chicago,

"WE NEED THE VOTES OF ALL THE COLORED PEOPLE. IT IS NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE, THAT COUNTS AT THE BALLOT-BOX."

Veterans!

Remember that the Bedford *Inquirer*, of April 7, 1865, in announcing the fall of Richmond, gave the credit of taking the rebel capital to the negroes, in this language:

"NEGRO TROOPS OCCUPY RICHMOND—THEY ARE WELCOMED WITH JOY BY THE INHABITANTS!"

Bear In Mind

That the Abolition platform contains a resolution declaring that the Southern States "*must be held in subjugation,*" which would require a standing army of 150,000 men, which would cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars every year. We say let those States come into the Union, as they now want to do, and let the loyal people raise their own militia, as they are now doing in Mississippi, and preserve order at their own expense.

Soldiers

Remember that the Abolition Platform does not say one word against Negro suffrage, but that THIRTY Abolition papers, including the BEDFORD INQUIRER, *have declared in favor of that infamous doctrine!*

It is False!

It is untrue that the Democrats of Bedford county voted, as a party, against the amendment to the Constitution permitting the soldiers to vote in the army. Some of them voted for it; some against it. This shows for itself. The Democratic majority, last fall, in this county was upwards of 600. The amendment had about 400 majority in this county, showing that a large number of Democrats must have voted for it. We defy the *Inquirer*, as we have done several times already, to publish the "yeas and nays" in the House, on the passage of the amendment. We also defy it to PROVE that any candidate on the Democratic ticket voted against the amendment. If it cannot do this, let its editors hold their peace, for shame!

The Fifty-Fifth Slighted!

The Bedford *Inquirer* has not notice I the return of this glorious old regiment whose battle-scarred veterans were mustered out of the service some weeks ago. Our attention was called to this fact by a member of the regiment. Doubtless, the *Inquirer* does not relish the return of the 55th, as a large majority of its members are Democrats.

Compare Them!

Compare the Democratic and Abolition tickets and what do we find? Col. Davis, Democrat, for Auditor General, a hero of two wars, with his right hand shot off at the siege of Charleston; Gen. Hartranft, Abolitionist, for the same office, hangman of Mrs. Surratt, after stating to the President that he believed her an innocent woman. Next, for Surveyor General, Col. Linton, Democrat, suffering from paralysis occasioned by a dozen wounds received in battle; Col. Campbell, holiday soldier, without a single scar upon his body. Then, we have for Representatives two of the ablest lawyers, (Messrs. Colborn and Smith) in this legislative district. Against these the Abolitionists have pitted Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, noted only for what they *didn't do* when members last year. As for rhe county ticket, we challenge comparison, from beginning to end. Citizens of Bedford county! The Democrats offer you a splendid ticket, from Auditor General to Coroner! Vote it from top to bottom, without a name erased, or a letter altered. Remember that SOLID SHOT make a hole wherever they hit!

Mark the Difference!

The Abolition State Convention declare," That having *conquered* the rebellious *States*, they should be held in subjugation," &c. Now, it is one thing to suppress an insurrection, or rebellion, and quite another to *conquer a state.*—The former pre-supposes a *foreign* enemy—the latter a *domestic* one. Was then our recent war *a conquest of foreign territory*, or was it the suppression of rebellion against the Goverament by a portion of the American people? The Abolitionists say that it was a conquest of foreign states, and, therefore, *admit the right of secession.* For, if those states, had not the right to secede, how could they have become foriign? Now, what citizen who is opposed to recognizing the right of secession, can vote for the Abolition candidates, who are placed upon a platform which does recognize it?

Cheating.

We have reliable information that the Abolitionists are planning a scheme to cheat, on an extensive scale, at the coming election. One of their games is, if possible, *to buy up men who will not be suspected by Democrats to give out Abolition and mixed tickets!* Be on your guard! We are on the track of the scoundrels who are trying this game of corruption. If they attempt to put it in practice we will not only expose them, *but the law will be rigidly enforced against them.*

Look at the Record.

The Democratic party have now in the field as candidates, Maj. Gen. Slocum, for Secretary of State of New York, Maj. Gen. Runyon, for Governor of New Jersey, Maj. Gen. Morgan, for Governor of Ohio, Col. T. H. Benton, for Governor of Iowa, and Cols. Davis and Linton, for Auditor General and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. Can such a party be unfriendly to the Soldiers?

"Skulkers," "Cowards," &c.

The Abolitionists cal the soldiers "skulkers," "cowards," and other hard names, because they are opposed to Negro Suffrage. This is the reward they give the brave men who did the fighting, whilst these admirers of the negro remained snugly at home.

Secession!

The Abolition state Convention admit the right of Secession. Their candidates, Hartrauft and Campbell, stand upon a platform admitting it. Thaddeus Stevens, in his recent speech at Lancaster, admits it. But Andy Johnson and the Democrats do not admit it. Every man who votes the Abolition ticket, *as sure as there is a sun in heaven, votes to endorse the right of secession!*

Assess the Soldiers.

Remember that SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, is the last day on which any voter can be legally assessed. Canvass your neighborhood and see whether any Democrat is not assessed, and if so, have his name at once placed upon the *Duplicate* of the Assessor of his district. Be particularly careful to have the soldiers assessed, as they cannot vote on the soldier tax paid by them last year.

Beware!

Tickets are now being circulated by the Abolitionists, with all the Democratic candidates, names upon them, except that of *John Palmer* for District Attorney; others, with all except that of *George Mardorff*, for Treasurer; others with all except the name of *W. G. Echoltz*, for Associate Judge; others, with all except the name of *Patrick Donahoe* for County Surveyor; others with all except the name of *Michael S. Ritchey*, for Commissioner; and other mixtures, from the State Ticket down to Coroner. Beware of these bogus tickets! Take no ticket from any man unless you know him to be a sound and reliable Democrat.

$30,000!

Remember that the Democratic Commissioners have paid off within three years, the bounty debt of nearly $25,000 and the John Brice loan of $5,000!—thirty thousand dollars of debt paid in three years! According to this ratio, in a year and a half more, under Democratic management, the whole county debt will be paid. Therefore, vote for MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, for Commissioner, who is an honest and efficient business man and will do all he can to get the county out of debt.

"JUSTICE."—The article of our friend "Justice," from C. Valley, came to hand after our form was made up and we are compelled to defer it till next week. We will always be glad to hear from "Justice."

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

HON. W. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued an able and admirable address to the people of Pennsylvania. We have not room for the whole of it, but make the following selection from it, to which we invite the close attention of the readers.

NEGRO EQUALITY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Negro equality and negro suffrage are no longer a mythical issue, but are part of the vital, practical realities of the present hour.—They are demanded by the black man; they are advocated by white men in power in the National Government, and we charge that they are endorsed and sanctioned by a large majority of the Republican party of the North, including those who govern and control that party in Pennsylvania. Let us examine some of the evidences upon which we found this charge.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, by constitutional provision, give the black man the unrestricted right of suffrage. These States are all under Republican control, and their politicians lead the van in the crusade they hope is to result in the degradation of the white race to the level of the black.

The Senate of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1864 (see *Congressional Globe*, p. 1391), had before it a bill for the construction of the territory of Montana. Mr. Wilkinson moved to strike from the second line of the fifth section (which defined the qualification of voters) the words, "white male inhabitant," and insert the words, "male citizen of the United States," &c., which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, 22.

NAYS: Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, 17.

Those who thus voted to place black men on an equality with the white in one of the richest territories of the Union, will readily be recognized as the leaders of the Republican party in the Senate.

This subject came up in the House of Representatives on the 15th of April, 1864, (*Congressional Globe*, p. 1655), the motion pending being the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the Senate and House on striking out the word "white." Mr Webster moved "that said committee be instructed to agree to no report that authorizes any other than free white male citizens to vote." In the question of the adoption of these instructions, the following named Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania voted NAY: Messrs. Broomall, Kelley, Myers, O'Neill, Stevens, Thayer, and Williams. No Pennsylvania Republican voted YEA.

The Republican State Convention of Maine, lately in session, in the 8th resolution, declares in favor of negro suffrage, as follows: "That the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amid treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, has pledged the national honor that these people shall have in fact, as well as name, conferred on them all the political rights of freedom, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge."

The Republican Conventions of the States of Iowa and Vermont have emphatically endorsed the doctrines of negro equality and negro suffrage, and placed their candidates squarely upon that platform.

H. Winter Davis of Maryland, at Chicago, said:

We need the votes of the colored people; it is numbers not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box—it is the right intention, and not the philosophic judgment, that casts the vote.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the *Independent* of recent date, says:

We are pleading earnestly with the State to abolish the distinction of caste by universal suffrage. We see that this will inevitably lead not to the end the present Governor of Louisiana declares—the surrender of that country to the black man,—*but to the equality of black with the white; the occupancy of office without regard to color; the elevation of the negro to the governorship, the senatorship, the judgship by the side of his whiter kindred; the obliteration of all marks of distinction and separation between men and men.*

These are representative men of the Republican party, and they have fully endorsed this doctrine. Crawford county, at her convention held at Meadville, June 27, 1865, resolved that

Loyalty to the goverument should be the only test of the right of suffrage—those who have fought to preserve the Union on the field of battle, whether white or black, are certainly worthy and fit to protect it through the *ballot-box*—it is unworthy the age in which we live to deprive men of voting who sustain the government by their treasure and blood.

The Republican County Conventions of Northampton, Union and Alleghany have also broadly endorsed these doctrines.

The question of the right of the negro to social equality was before the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session. On the 8th day of Feb., 1865, the bill to prevent any passenger railway company from excluding colored people from their cars came up in the Senate and finally passed that body. Seventeen Republicans (all who voted) voted for the bill, and fourteen Democrats against it. It was sent to the House for concurrence; and on the 23d of March, 1865, it came up in the House on a motion to discharge the committee. Forty-six Republicans voted yea, and twenty-eight Democrats voted nay. (See Leg. Rec., pages 210 and 712)

Nearly all the prominent Republican newspapers of the State have also avowed themselves favorable to negro suffrage and negro equality, and yet, strange to say, the Republican State Convention failed to meet the issue, and seek to conceal their true sentiments beneath the ambiguous wording of a resolution. Their third resolution declares that the Southern people "cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional provisions, and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Who so blind as not to see that this may or may not be a declaration in favor of negro suffrage? Can any man doubt what this means when he remembers that Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the last National House of Representatives, was a prominent member of that Convention? Can any man doubt what Henry C. Johnson, the President of that Convention, meant and expressed when he declared the passage of this two-faced resolution, if he remembers that Mr. Johnson received his credentials from that very convention in Crawford county which declared that "loyalty should be the only test of the right of suffrage?"

Pennsylvanians! the serious importance of the issue involved, and a just regard for your intelligence, demand a manly declaration of opinion upon this subject; but the leaders of the Republican party know your detestation of their degrading doctrines, and they seek to obtain by double dealing your support to sentiments they dare not avow.

The problem of the capacity of man, the white man, for self-government is being solved in the history of the American Republic, and in the face of the recent exhibition of the physical and mental qualities of the Caucasian race, in view of the mighty power of the nation as displayed in the heroism, endurance and indomitable energy of the white soldier of our armies, and in the stupendous sacrifice of the blood and treasure of the people, the Democracy of Pennsylvania unhesitatingly announce their belief in its successful result. "We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destiny of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers." Whether the blood of the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt or the Teuton flows in our veins, there are but few among us who do not feel it tingle with a thrill of just shame when it is pronounced to be only the equal of the negro of Dahomey or of Congo. Call this prejudice, or what you may, it exists, and the statesman who desires the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of both races, cannot ignore it. Give the black man equal political rights in our country and you give him equal social rights. Give him equal political rights and you multiply the points of contrast between the races, and the weaker and inferior must yield place to the stronger and superior. The law must recognize his equality or his inferiority: there is no middle ground. We believe in the superiority of our race, and we are unwilling to degrade ourselves either socially or politically.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Democratic party have ever been zealous for the preservation of the national credit, and this hour demand rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money and a prompt revision of our cumbrous and inquisitorial system of taxation; a just regard for an already burthened people demands that a horde of Federal office-holders, assessors and tax-collectors be dispersed with, and the machinery of the State Governments used in their army, whilst the private soldier is discharged and sent to his home, also imposes additional and unnecessary burdens upon the people. Can the people expect these reforms to come whilst the men who created the abuses remain in power?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no reply to make to denunciation or invective. They refer with pride to their record during the past four years. Like the historic people of the Scriptures, whilst engaged in the repair of the walls that protected their Holy City, they have with one hand engaged in earnest toil in protecting and preserving the Constitution and laws of their country, whilst the other grasps the sword that aided in destroying those who violently assailed them. Amid the blandishments of power, the persecutions of official tyranny and the corrupt and reckless use of the public money, they have been ever bold in the expression of their opinions, and have unswervingly maintained their principles and their integrity. During that time they have once elected their ticket, twice carried the State on the home vote, and at the last election polled over 267,000 votes for the candidate of their choice.

Such a body of men, tried, determined, and organized, a unit in support of their glorious principles, must ever be in power in the State, and will be feared by its enemies, and respected by all.

Men of Pennsylvania! the issues are before you, fraught with the greatest consequences to yourselves, your country, and your race. Weigh well your action, and decide as white freeman should.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE,
Sep. 8, 1865. Chairman.

Gnats Buzzing Around Col. W. H. H. Davis and are Crushed—The Colonel is Tempted to Shoot at Some Very Small Game—But He Brings it Down.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Sept, 16th, 1865.

EDITORS OF THE AGE:

My attention has been called to the following article, published in the *Press*, of your city, of the 15th inst., viz:

"The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown *Democrat*, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the *Democrat*, since Col. Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and never can be abolished, and that, in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the national authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South; and if the national debt is to be paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated."

Mendacity cannot go beyond this. All that is printed above is a stupendous LIE, from beginning to end. I never thought, uttered, or advocated such sentiments, nor were they ever published in the *Democrat*. In a late issue of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that paper also charges me with opposing the amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers the right to vote. This is as base a LIE as the other. At the time of the election I was at Danville, suffering from a severe wound, but made it my business to go to Doylestown to vote, and voted for the amendment. The Bucks County *Intelligencer* of the 9th of August, 1864, said:

"Gen. John Davis, of Southampton, and his son, Col. W. W. H. Davis, both voted openly for the amendment."

The Doylestown *Democrat* did not oppose the amendment. The Bucks County INTELLIGENCER, the Republican organ of this county is the only newspaper in Bucks to my knowledge that ever opposed the right of soldiers to vote. The following article is from that paper of November 12, 1861, viz:

"The State law of Pennsylvania, providing for the holding of elections in military encampments, though doubtless enacted with good motives, has been productive of great evil and contention. Until the October election, there had never been an opportunity of testing its operations. Voting was then carried on in most of the Pennsylvania regiments at the seat of war, or encamped elsewhere at a distance from home. In many cases the votes were honestly received and counted, and the result properly certified and returned to their legal authorities. In others and particularly in the regiments partly or wholy formed in Philadelphia, the elections were conducted in a most shameful and rascally manner. Some of the regimental returns show hundreds of votes for candidates on one ticket, while those of opposite politics receive few or none. As the result in the city itself was doubtful, and the candidates were likely to be elected or defeated by the army vote, there were strong inducements offered for corrupt politicians to practice their villanous arts. It now seems probable that the difficulties thus raised will have to be settled by the courts, at the cost of great labor and much time. We hope the Legislature will prevent such EVIL in future by the TOTAL ABOLITION OF ELECTIONS IN CAMP."

I cannot account for the malignant hostility of the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* toward me, except because my grandfather was one of the soldiers that captured the Hessians at Trenton in 1776. Mr. Bergner is very loth to forget old grievances.

W. W. H. DAVIS.

"Notice to Skedadlers."

Under the above caption we notice that the Abolition papers are taking particular pains to frighten certain persons from attending the election. Let no man be frightened or deterred from attending the election by any threat that the Abolitionists may make. Persons who fled the draft, if they be otherwise qualified are just as legal voters under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania as any other persons.—As the Abolitionists have published a great deal and talked a great deal about preventing 'skedadlers,' as they call them, from voting at the coming election, we desire to give notice that if any Judge, or Inspector, or election board shall reject the vote of any qualified voter, he or they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. We do not mean this as any idle threat, but as what we know to be firm and settled resolution. And in order that no man may plead ignorance on the subject, we give below the law regulating the qualification of voters and the punishment for rejecting the votes of qualified electors:

Section 1 of Article 3d, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania reads as follows: "In elections by the citizens every WHITE freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such elections, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

This is the supreme law of Pennsylvania regulating the qualification of voters. Now for the penalty of rejecting the vote of a qualified elector:

The 103rd Section of the Act of Assembly of July 2d, 1839, Purdon's Digest, page 381, reads as follows: "If any Inspector or Judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen, each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars."

The law is clear, and Judges and Inspectors are required to take notice of its provisions.—We say to every man who is qualified to vote under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, go to the polls and offer your vote. If it be rejected the election board will be indicted and punished according to law. This may be depended upon and all persons interested are requested to take notice of this announcement.—*Gems of Liberty.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
WHOSE TIMELY USE, UNDER PROVIDENCE, HAS OFTEN SAVED LIFE.

These celebrated Vegetable Pills are no new, untried remedy, they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as almost their sole medicine when sick. No care or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no King can have a medicine safer or surer than Brandreth's Pills.

They produce a good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of diseased action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep.

The genuine BRANDRETH PILL BOX has upon it a UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STAMP with B. BRANDRETH in white letters in the same.

September 1—1m.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wilson Nycum, Administrator of the Estate of J. Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Friday, Oct. 13th, 1865 at 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE.

JOHN ALSIP, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence in St. Clair township, on Wednesday October 11th, 1865, Two Head of Horses, One Dearborn Wagon, Buggy & two sets Harness. Seven Milch Cows, Ten head of fat Cattle, Six fat Hogs and a lot of Sheep. Windmill, Cutting box and Sled, Beds, Bedsteads and bedding, four Cupboards, two Bureaus, Cooking-stove, 2 ten-plate stoves, two Dining tables, Breakfast table & chairs, two Copper Kettles, a lot of Carpeting together with a great variety of Household and Kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to insert—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day.—A reasonable credit will be given. NATHAN H. WOLF.

September 22nd, 1865.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

Democratic Meetings.

RALLY FOR THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT!

The Democrats and Conservative citizens of Bedford county, are requested to assemble for the purpose of considering the issues to be decided at the coming election, at the following named places and times:

FETTER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Bedford tow'p., Thursday evening, September 21.
BUENA VISTA, Friday evening, September 22.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23.
W. W. LANEY'S, Harrison township, Tuesday evening, September 26.
PALO ALTO, Wednesday afternoon, September 27.
SCHOOL HOUSE, near W. Mason's, Cumberland Valley township, Thursday evening, September 28.
RAINSBURG, Thursday evening, September 28.
W. ADAMS' MILL, Friday afternoon, September 29.
CAVENDER'S STORE, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30.
FLETCHER'S STORE, Saturday evening, Sept. 30.
CENTREVILLE, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30.
HUNT'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Cumberland Valley township, Saturday evening, September 30.
COALDALE, Monday afternoon, October 2.
STONERSTOWN, Monday evening, October 2.
HARTLEY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Tuesday evening, October 3.
LEWISVILLE, Union township, Wednesday afternoon, October 4.
A. AKE'S MILL, Union township, Wednesday evening, October 4.
PLEASANTVILLE, Thursday afternoon, October 5.
BOWSER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Colerain township, Friday evening, October 6.
WOODBERRY, Saturday afternoon, October 7.

The afternoon meetings will begin at one o'clock, except the one at Palo Alto, which will commence at THREE o'clock. The evening meetings will open at 7½ o'clock.

Turn out! Let us take counsel together! "Rally, boys, for the good old Union, it must and shall be saved!"

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

E. F. KERR, Chairman.

MOCCASIN TRACKS!

THE TRAIL OF THE ENEMY!

Secret Tricks of the Abolitionists.

The following secret circular of the Abolition county committee, has fallen into our possession. Read it, Democrats, and be on your guard. Profit by the suggestions it makes. It will be seen that they expect to get soldiers to do their dirty work for them, by standing at the window on election day. In this they will be deceived, for no *Soldier* will help them in their fight for *Negro Suffrage*. As to preventing *white men* from voting, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, have resided within the district ten days before the election and paid a state or county tax within two years, *we give every election board fair notice, that if they refuse to take such votes, they will be prosecuted and fined not less than fifty dollars, for each offence.* We will see whether *white men* are to be disfranchised in order to give *the negro the right of suffrage*. But look at the trail of the enemy:

CIRCULAR.

BEDFORD, PENN'A., August 28th, 1865.

To HENRY BECKLY:

Dear Sir:—You are hereby informed that you have been appointed a member of the Vigilance Committee in connection with the member of the County Committee for your district and Morris Walker and Alem Trout, by the Union County Committee of this county. I will state briefly the duty which will devolve upon you, and which your committee is requested to proceed at once, AT ONCE, MARK YOU, to perform.

FIRST. You will meet, without delay, and appoint a sub-committee of two or three of the most active men in each sub-school district, whose duty it will be to ascertain how many voters in each district are yet in the militia service of the United States, the names of the persons in such service, and the regiment and company, when practicable.

SECOND. A copy of this list should be sent to the undersigned at Bedford as soon as possible. It is hoped that all may be here by the 12th of September, so as to enable us to forward them in time to the soldiers by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

THIRD. Let a full and complete list, (to be obtained in the same way,) of all deserters, Canada refugees, returned rebels, and persons who left home to avoid the draft, in each district, be at once made for this committee.

FOURTH. At the proper time appoint two intelligent, courageous, reliable Union voters, (soldiers if possible,) as challengers, and furnish them with copies of this list. Some legal opinions or arguments will probably be furnished you on the right of this class of persons to vote.

FIFTH. There may be some persons whose names shall be found upon this list, who are innocent—such as those who were in the service when drafted, or were resident in other districts, &c. Let these be found out and have discharges obtained, in time, from the proper authorities.

SIXTH. Appoint a suitable committee in each sub-district to attend to the assessment of every lawful Union voter in each district, and the payment of the taxes of such as are unable to pay, and especially of the soldiers in service.

SEVENTH. You will make a complete list of the voters of your township, marking all those considered "doubtful," and appoint persons to attend to them. Forward a copy of this list to the undersigned.

EIGHTH. See that every voter is out, and if necessary have wagons on the ground to haul all those to the polls that cannot otherwise attend.

This appointment and instructions are forwarded to you with the earnest hope that you will go to work at once. Do not delay a day. If we are vigilant, and perform our duty, we will carry Bedford county, by a fair majority, against the party which has so long usurped all the places of authority in the name of Democracy. The rebellion is crushed, and if we desire to reap the fruits of our labors in crushing it, we must be active, *must be vigilant*, or our enemies will step in and reap the reward to which we are so justly entitled. Go to work and all will be well. DO YOUR DUTY.

You will not show this circular to any but true friends of our cause. J. R. DURBORROW,

Chairman Union County Committee.

M. A. POINTS, *Secretary.*

THE ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION ENDORSED E. M. STANTON, WHO REFUSED TO EXCHANGE THE UNION PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

"DID YOU EVER?"—The defaulting Tax Collector of the *Inquirer* wants to know what became of all the premiums on the specie and demand notes paid into the county Treasury.—The fellow ought to know that when his party came into power, nearly five years ago, gold and silver were immediately driven out of circulation. The last time there was any premium received for specie paid into the County Treasury, David Over, formerly editor of the *Inquirer*, was Treasurer. Mr. Over can inform his defaulting friend, what became of *upwards of two hundred dollars* of premium on gold and silver that belonged to the county, shipped by him to Philadelphia. For the last five years no specie was paid into the Treasury. In 1861 a few demand notes were received, but Maj. Sanson, who was then Treasurer, informs us that, after those notes commanded a premium not twenty five dollars worth of them were received by him. But it is hardly worth while referring to this matter and we have done so merely to show how "hard up" the defaulting Collector is for a screen behind which to hide his own shame.

A NUT FOR THE "INQUIRER" TO CRACK.—The following question in the *single Rule of three*, is propounded to the editors of the *Inquirer* and a solution of it earnestly requested: "If the Abolition party (as Thaddeus Stevens admits) have, in four years, run the United States Five Millions of dollars in debt, how much would the same party add to the debt of Bedford county, in the same time?" Come boys, get your slates, and let us have an answer soon!

Commutation Men!

Let all drafted men who paid $300 commutation, remember that by voting the Abolition ticket, they vote to endorse Stanton, who refuses to pay them back their $300. By electing the Democratic ticket, Stanton's removal may be accomplished, and in that event, there will be some hope of their getting back their money.

GREAT MEETING AT SCHELLSBURG!—CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION!—GRAND ASSEMBLING OF THE DEMOCRACY!—The Democrats and conservative people of the western end of the county, held a mass meeting at Schellsburg, on Saturday last, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The turn-out was unexpectedly large, the returned soldiers in attendance making up a goodly portion of the crowd. The fidelity of the "boys in blue," in and around Schellsburg, to the principles of the Constitution, is worthy of the highest encomium. In fact the soldiers every where are opposed to the radicalism which the leaders of the "Republican" party are now trying to force upon the country. This is a most gratifying sign and we can assure the returned heroes, that the conservative people appreciate their help in the cause of truth and will stand by them in their claims upon the country.—On motion of E. F. Kerr, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of ARTHUR ROE, of Napier tp. as President; Thomas B. Smith, Esq., Geo. W. Gump, Daniel Diehl, Jas Naugle, John Crouse, John Whetstone, Wm. Sleek, John Miller, Augustus Lightningstar, Geo. Slack, John Beatigh, Geo. J. Rock, Eli Rininger, Barton Edsall, John Trigor, A. F. Peerman, Geo. Manges, F. A. Sellers, Henry Lemon, C. Struckman, A. Cobbler, I. Nicodemus, D. M. Wonders, W. H. Adams, Lawrence Delibaugh, Peter Kinsey, David Darr, J. Frank Cook, Geo. W. Gray, Adam Gardner, Geo. W. Powell, Sr., Sam'l. M. Sleek, Sam'l Ickes, Sr., John W. Crisman, P. F. Lehman, Vice Presidents; and John A. Cessna, Simon Gump, James Sill, Jas P. Kegg and Thomas Fetter, Secretaries. HENRY W. FISHER, ESQ. then read the Constitution of the United States in a most admirable manner. At his conclusion three cheers were given for that honored document. The meeting was then addressed by JOHN PALMER, B. F. MEYERS, W. J. STATLER, and HON. A. H. COFFROTH. The speakers were frequently interrupted with rounds of applause. One of the most interesting "episodes" was the magnificent dinner served up at Mr. Snively's hotel. Schellsburg is all right and will be heard from on the 10th of October.

THE ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION ENDORSED E. M. STANTON, WHO REFUSED TO EXCHANGE THE UNION PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

PREVIOUS PARDON OF MENGEL REED.—President Johnson, on the 4th inst., issued a pardon to Mengel Reed, of this place, recently indicted for treason in the U. S. District Court at Pittsburg, and whose trial was to come off on the 21st inst. So clearly was the prosecution of Reed a case of *persecution*, that when the facts connected therewith were laid before the President, that functionary did not hesitate a moment to grant a pardon for whatever the grade of offence of which he *might be* found guilty. The pardon was granted to young Reed in order to save him from the persecution of men whose conduct shows that they scruple at nothing to gratify their malice. Fairly dealt with, there would have been no chance of his conviction; but in order to head off the scoundrels who were hunting down this boy, (for, be it remembered Mengel Reed was not 17 years of age when the crime with which he was charged is represented to have been committed) it was deemed proper to make application for pardon. Still, Reed and his friends were willing and prepared to go to trial and did not intend to plead Mengel's pardon in bar of further proceedings, but to use it only in case of conviction. On Monday last, however, U. S. Commissioner Sproul telegraphed to John Cessna, (who seems to have been mixed up with this prosecution) that Reed's presence would not be required at Pittsburg, the pardon granted him by the President operating as a full discharge from the custody of the U. S. authorities. This put an end to the case and young Reed went on his way rejoicing, whilst his persecutors suddenly discovered themselves in the predicament of the "viper gnawing a file." The thanks of the friends of fair dealing are due to President Johnson, for this manly act, and also to Hon. A. H. Coffroth, for the interest which he took in laying before the President a correct statement of young Reed's case. This ends the Mengel Reed case; at least if the malignity of those who have pursued this inoffensive young man with so much vindictiveness, will permit it so to end.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH.—This gentleman paid our town a visit on Saturday last. Gen. Coffroth is earnest and enthusiastic in his advocacy of the claims of the Democratic nominees. Last winter, when he voted for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, the Republicans sang pæans in his praise and there was nobody like Gen. Coffroth, in their estimation. The General now asks these Republican friends of his, to be as liberal as he was, and to vote, with him, against Negro Suffrage.

A FALSEHOOD.—The Abolitionists, unable to say anything truthfully against Messrs Colborn and Smith, (the Democratic candidates for the Legislature,) are circulating a LIE to the effect that they once belonged to the Know Nothing order. This is an old trick with the Abolitionists. Why, they have had the impudence to say that even *we* once belonged to that defunct concern! One thing is sure, if their candidates, Ross and Armstrong, are not *veritable Know Nothings*, their record in the House, last winter, belies them.

FINE FARMS FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. C. Colfelt, offering for sale his fine farms. No better investment could be made.

MEETING AT RAINSBURG.—The Democratic meeting called for Rainsburg, on the evening of THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, was accidentally omitted from our list last week. Citizens of Colerain, remember this meeting and let us have a grand rally on the classic ground of Rainsburg. Upper End and Lower End, let us hear from you both on Thursday evening next.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Citizens of glorious old Southampton! Men of 1864, who, in spite of home guard bayonets, marched to the polls, let us have one of the old fashioned assemblages at Adams' Mill, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 29, and at Cavender's Store on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 30. Come out and let us form our line of battle.

THE ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION ENDORSED E. M. STANTON, WHO REFUSED TO EXCHANGE THE UNION PRISONERS AT ANDERSOEVILLE.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER.—The hot weather, with its attendant train of discomforts, such as mosquitoes and the like, has at last given place to cool days and cold nights. This change is, doubtless, occasioned by the *Autumnal Equinox*, the annual occurrence of which is invariably attended by stormy weather. We hope that the refrigerant state of the atmosphere will enable every body to "keep cool."

Letter From Texas.

[We give, with pleasure, the following letter from an old personal friend, who, though not exactly of our political faith, contributed, in days gone by, some interesting articles to the *Gazette*. We shall be glad to hear from "H.," at his convenience:]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS,
August 16, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—

Permit me to write you a communication from this point, although I fear I shall not be interesting, having little of importance to communicate; everything being very dull at present. The only force here now is the 25th Army Corps, which is scattered from here to Galveston and north to Austin. Some 15,000 colored troops are at present on the Rio Grande. What our present mission is, is really more than I can say, unless, indeed, that of an army of occupation and observation. We are busily engaged in drilling and relax nothing of our former discipline. At first our neighbors were greatly excited at the greatness of our force, thinking our attitude eminently hostile to their kind of government. Cortinas and his band are constantly among us and receive much assurance of "good cheer" from our officers; at least his appearance would indicate it, being guilty of frequent libations. Alas! Mexico is most unfortunate, being controlled by an illiterate priesthood and engaged under various and base leaders in frequent civil and foreign contests, until worn out, or shorn of much of her fair territory, she is now, the object of pity to her friends. Matamoras is held at present by the Imperials, with a force of some 6,000 men. While Cortinas occupies the territory to within a mile of the city, frequent skirmishes being the result, and often ending in the severest cruelties. For instance, if either party takes a prisoner, he is "fusilladed" on the spot. How long this order of things shall continue, is more than we can tell, but I hope not long, as every principle of Christian charity would demand interference to stay the hand of blood. Bitter is the cup poor Mexico has to drink; but I question if she ever will be better situated, either under a monarchial government, or as a Republic governed by her own base leaders. Still, with all the manifest unfitness of Mexico for democratic rule, we are far from being in sympathy with Louis Napoleon and Maximilian in their efforts to bring Mexico under foreign domination. It is a popular idea and a just one, that "Americans should rule America." Mexico is our next neighbor and we are not displeased to see the troops of a power which was from first to last in sympathy with the rebels, upon the border of the section but lately in rebellion. Then our Monroe doctrine is in the way, and, therefore, if we had the inclination, or disposition to favor Max. in his present designs, we would be quite inconsistent. Hence, duty, consistency and policy demand from us a pointed repudiation of the Imperial dynasty. Beyond all this, we know full well that the opportunity afforded by our rebelion was taken as the occasion to force a foreign prince upon Mexico.

The leader of the "Liberals," Juarez, has thus far successfully maintained the struggle, although having but a few thousand men, and with such troops as Mexicans make, has been able to maintain himself, thus far, against the veterans of the first military power of the old world. This is proof enough that he has the sympathies of his people, their patriotic instincts being with him. Juarez has from first to last been the firm friend and supporter of our government, and whenever he could give us aid in any way, he did so cheerfully and without stint. Therefore, I hold it is our duty to exercise fidelity and extend all the moral support of our government, in assisting him to drive the base invader from his soil. I do not court war, neither do I think that war could result from such a policy. However, we are pretty well prepared for it, should it come, and with our present armies and navies could set at defiance—not only those of France, but of all Europe. I think Napoleon appreciates the situation, and with a strong protest from the "Department of State," he would not attempt the augmentaion of his present force in Mexico. This, of itself, would be sufficient, for as soon as the people would see that they were supported by the United States, they would rise in sufficient numbers to expel the present invaders from their soil. Our navy could certainly prevent the landing of others. Should we conclude to enforce the Monroe doctrine, there remains no alternative but annexation, for us. The Mexican people have proven themselves incapable of self-government. It would require force to reduce them to order, the employment of a considerable army and a large expenditure of means; but this would be more than made up to us, by the acquisition of the immense mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver and other minerals every where scattered through Mexico. These mines are as yet little known, owing to the unsettled condition of things. Daily, however, we hear of extensive discoveries of those valuable minerals, whose richness can only be developed by the establishment of good order. Owing to the influx of Mexicans, specie is quite plenty in Brownsville, silver being worth no more than "Greenbacks" in the purchase of goods. Brownsville is getting to be a place of much business. It is 130 miles from the Rio Grande. We use only the water of the river, as the wells are very brackish. There is considerable sickness here now.—More anon. Yours, H.

—DIED—

ARMSTRONG.—On the 14th inst., Mrs Elizabeth Armstrong, relict of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring Township, aged 70 yrs. 10 months and 16 days.

KEPLER.—Mary, third daughter of Rev. Samuel Kepler, departed this life at the Asylum near Harrisburg, Pa., Sabbath Morning at 9 o'clock, Sept, 3, 1865; aged 26 years.

For 17 years this lovely child was the subject of mental derangement, produced by an attack of bodily disease, during her Father's residence as Pastor of the M. E. Church, in Winchester Va. in the year 1848, and from which afflictive burden she was only relieved by death. A most mysterious Providence, to be illustrated and explained hereafter, in that beautiful world of order and glory, to which she is now gone, and of which she will be forever, a blessed and peaceful inhabitant.

S. K.

(Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City, and Winchester, Va., papers, please copy.)

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. printed on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccusto ned buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co.," of Boston, Mass.,"—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co," others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett;" besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles CALLED Watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good Watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

August 25—1m.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having sold their entire stock of goods to Mr. Richard Langdon, who will continue the business at the old stand, notice is hereby given that the books of the firm are now ready for settlement. All notes and book accounts pertaining to the business of the firm, must be settled on, or before, the first day of December next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Also, all notes and accounts of the firm of States & Co., must be settled by the same time, or they will be similarly disposed of.

STATES & STECKMAN.
STATES & CO.

Bloody Run, Sept. 15—tD1.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT

Will cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures salt RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass. it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

Sept. 22.—Sp. Notice, 6 mos.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE!

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., The undersigned, intending to remove to the West, will sell at Public sale, on the premises, in Union township, Bedford county, Pa., on Friday the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

THE MANSION PROPERTY,

containing 250 acres with the usual allowance, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, the balance is well timbered, and about 20 acres of it good Meadow land. There is a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees, on the premises, and a never failing Spring of good Water near the door. The improvements are a one-and-a-half story log dwelling house a new large Frame Bank Barn with Granaries, Smoke House and other necessary out buildings thereon erected. There is a good Stream of water running through the property, sufficient to run a Grist Mill or other Machinery; and there is a splendid Mill Site of 22 feet head and fall in a good settlement, within one half mile from Marietta, on the Main road from Bedford to Jefferson, also on the cross road to Hollidaysburg. This land is splendid Wheat land.

Also another tract of land in said township, containing 175 acres, adjoining lands of W. Griffith, J. Conrad and others, on Bobbs creek, about 20 acres of which is cleared and about 6 acres good Meadow, the balance being well timbered. The improvements are a good new Saw Mill, with one of Tyler's patent Water Wheels, which cannot be excelled; a two story Plank House, and a large Sugar Camp of 300 to 400 Trees. Good roads run by the property from Hollidaysburg to Bedford.—The timber is convenient to the Saw mill, and in sufficient quantity to run the Mill for a number of years.

Also, the undivided one-half of 440 acres of Timber land in said township, adjoining lands of John Rondabush's heirs and Geo. Knisely.

Also, House and 4 Lots of Ground in the village of Marietta, in said township.

Any one wishing to purchase at Private sale can do so by calling on the undersigned at his residence in Marrietta, at any time.

TERMS OF SALE.—The one-third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Possession given two week after sale by paying the hand-money. CASELTON AKE.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting, my wife, Ann Maria Mitchell, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH MITCHELL.

September 15, 1865.*

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (10th) OF OCTOBER,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley towaship to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks', in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, or the office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for 3 years of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for 2 years of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account gives him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offerce shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, September 1, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises, in said township, on

Saturday, the 7th day of October, next,

the following real estate, viz: THE MANSION PLACE of said deceased, adjoining lands of John Eshelman, David Beyer and others, containing 97 acres and 70 perches, of good limestone land, neat measure. The land lies about one mile north of the town of Woodberry. About 75 acres of the land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The other improvements are two log frame dwelling houses, bank barn with wagon shed, and other out-buildings, and a well 28 feet deep of good limestone water near the door.

Also—a tract of timber land in the same township, adjoining lands of David Beyer, David Leidy and others, containing about 5 acres and 17 perches.

Also—one other tract of land situate about one mile east of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Brown, John Keith and others, containing 11 acres and 121 perches, with a good log dwelling house and barn stable thereon erected, a spring of never failing water rises near the house.

Sale will commence at one o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

JOHN B. REPLOGLE, Ex'r.

September 8 4t

NANCY A. FRY, } In the Court of Common Pleas
by her next friend } for the county of Bedford, No.
PHILIP RHOADS, } 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Plu. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.
vs.
JEREMIAH FRY. }

And now, September 4, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy A. Fry, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Prothy.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Sept. 13, 1865.

Same } No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Plaries Subpœna in Libel for Divorce, issued to
vs } Nov. Term, 1865, &c. Sept. 4, 1865,
Same } on motion, E. M. Alsip appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 20, 1865.

To Jeremiah Fry and all parties interested.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner.

September 15, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid [Sept. 8—3m.

STRAY STEER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Pattonsville, some weeks ago, a red and white spotted Steer, about 18 months old, no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DITMER.

September 8—3t*

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS,

forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address; MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. [Sept. 8—1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Isaac Darr, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of John Darr, late of Juniata township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, inst., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

September 15, 1865.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingentelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entru ted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 8, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1865.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES.

We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press, the dryest Clothes Wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champaign, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure $1,000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO.,

August 18. No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended. *Save*

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public. *your*

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State. *Children,*

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS, thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system. *No child need* CROUP. *die of croup* if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand. *if this*

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it. *syrup*

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel. *is use l*

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro. *in*

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y. *time.*

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, '65—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

HORSES HOGS CATTLE

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,

Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Aug. 11—1y

The above medicines can be had at manufacturers prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va.

HORSES HOGS CATTLE

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN HARDINGER,

August 25—6t* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of William J. Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA, Adm'r.

August 18—6t

WAGONS.

TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21, 1865.

BARGAINS.

LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at

July 21. CRAMER'S.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS Just received and for sale cheap, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING, For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up. or 6 yards for a dollar, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at

June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is especfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show

OF

New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market.

☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

July 14. P. A. REED

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,

July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Robison, late of Southampton township, dec'd., and that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r.

Agust 11—6t*

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

August 11, 1865.*

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREW.

July 7, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES,*" before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, cash, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY.

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

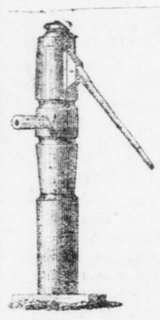
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1865.—1y

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:-:-

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,

36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

May 19—6m P. O. Box 4279.

NEW GRIST MILL

AND LIMESTONE FARM

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 152 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Freight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.

August 11, 1865—3m

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers his farm for sale in East Providence township, to be sold at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, next,

at one o'clock. It contains 230 acres of red shale land, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. About 100 acres are cleared and under fence—the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good Log-Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and convenient out-buildings.

The property lies within half a mile of the turnpike and close to the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road. There is an orchard of choice fruit on the farm, and every field except three is watered with never failing streams.

The property will be sold low on terms of one-third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments. The owner has determined on going to the west, which is his reason for selling.

Address the undersigned at Ray-hill P. O., Bedford county, Pa., or Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or John C. Black, Bloody Run.

JOHN FILLER.

August 11, 1865.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM

AND

TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer
GOODS
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.